MUSIC AND FINE ARTS.

ITALIAN OPERA-RIGOLETTO. Miss Albani's Gilda must take rank as one of the most delight at personations of the season. We miss, it is true, in this young lady certain qualities of

force which made the acting of her two immediate predecessors so striking, but she has gifts of her own which the greatest prima donna on the stage might envy. The sweet young voice, the faultless intonation, the perfect neatness, polish, and simplicity of style, the freshness of manner and the winning face. combine to make her one of the charming singers of our ne. Last night she was even more engaging than usual. We doubt whether the "Caro nome" has ever been better sung on the boards of the Academy. She made of it not merely a brilliant display of vocalism, but an expression of considerable feeling. duct with the tener in the same scene she was also exquisitely fine, and Siz. Carpi on his part greatly sur passed the average of his achievements, singing with rull, clear voice, with fire, and with taste. Sig. Tagliapietra assumed the rôle of the Jester. He acts the part much better than Sig. Del Puente, and he has naturally a noble high baritone voice, but he has a great deal to jearn before he will be qualified to fill a part like Pigo-Letto on a stage like ours. His intonations are extremely faulty, and his style is the very crudest possible. VERDI'S REQUIEM.

The Requiem Mass, announced for Monday, has been postponed until Tuesday evening, when it will be given at the Academy with a chorus of 150, an orchestra of 80, and Mile, Marest, Miss Cary, Sig. Carpi. and Sig. Fiorini in the solo parts. As Verdi's latest and in some respects most imposing work it is sure of an attentive hearing from a great multitude of curious connoisseurs.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. At the third rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society yesterday there was a fine audience and a spirited performance. We have already spoken of the orchestral selections. Mile. Donadio was the vocalist, and Miss Luckhardt played the new plane-forte coucerto by Raff-a work which is pretty certain to please though it does not compare in freshness with the Grieg concerto produced at the symphony concert last week. HERR CARL FORMES.

The Sunday opera performance to-morrov night at the Grand Opera House will introduce Herr Carl Formes as Don Busulio in the "Barbiere." We presume his return to the stage, of which he has been at a distinguished ornament, will be cordially welcomed.

FINE ARTS. WILLIAM E. MARSHALL'S PORTRAIT OF BEECHER. The United States Publishing Company of No. 13 University-place have sent us a steel line-engray Mr. William E. Marshall, after his own portralt of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. This portrait was painted four years ago, under the most favorable condis, and Mr. Marshall has spent 40 months upon his engraving, so that whatever he can do to give the world a good portrait of the distinguished preacher has been Cartainly, we should have been glad, for the sake of the progress of art in our country, if we could speak of this engraving to the same terms in which the artist himself and his publishers speak of it, but we cannot conscientiously do tals, and no good will come of our attempting to do it. Some little good may, however, be done by our saying feankly that, though Mr. Marshall has set before himself what he believes high aim, yet one less high would have been more practicable, since to do what he has preposed to himself is a thing impossible, humanly ug, to be done, and it is a thing, beside, that would not be worth doing, if it were possible. Lest we should to Mr. Marshail an injustice, let us quote his own words. It would have been but a simple task, in making a portrait of Mr. Beecher, to catch the more obvious and external features of resemblance-the marks of age, the wear and tear of time, the furrows plowed by fatigues and trials, curing a long life-history; these may be found in the first photograph at hand. But the aim in preparing a lasting memorial of the most elequent of hving preacuers was different. An attempt has her made to put on record the more enduring traits of character-the essential youthfulness and buoyancy of a powerful nature-the fuspiced vigor of faith, love and viction-and especially "the flash of poetic insight which shines through the conutenance of a born orator in his great moments." To these high promises the publishers add, "Such is the result of every strong work of interpretative portraiture, and such has been the ion and the achievement of the artist in this instance." Such, we are free to say, has decidedly not been the achievement of Mr. Marshall. He has, indeed, accomplished one-half of his quest; he has not given us the marks of age, the wear and tear of time, the signs of experience, the precious facts, in fine, which a good photograph would have put us in posses. sion of; but, on the other hand, he has not succeeded in pertraying the inspired vigor of faith, love, and conviction, and the poetic lusight which shine through the stenance of a born orator in his great moments. Mr. Marshah's "Beecher" is a big school-boy, who has not the slightest suspicion of what is ahead of him in life. If there is no character in the face, nor signs of come to this young gentleman, whose slight expression of easy self-satisfaction seems to belong to the velvetcollared coat and the well-adjusted buir; but as for any depth of feeling, any experience of life, anything of that which makes the difference between a boy and a man-there is no trace of these things in this face The very attempt to separate experience, faith, love, and conviction, poetic insight, from their signs and symbols-is an absurdity, nor did any greatest artist ever attempt such a feat. The circular accompanying this engraving is also at the pains to publish a letter from Mr. Gastave Doré to Mr. Marshall, which to any one who knows the French artist's work will go but little way, in spite of the excessive admiration it dis plays for Mr. Marshall as an artist, in recommending the Present performance as a portrait, since Dore has never shown any power to put expression into the human face. He has many gilts, but this is not one of them. Indeed we can't help thinking that he doth protest too much: our belief is, that he draws a long bow when he says that he and his friends often stand before Mr. Marshall's learned and powerful works to admire and to study Doré is an industrious man, and does not stand often, we are sure, before any learned and powerful works by anybody. And French artists are not so at a loss for learned and powerful works to study when they are inclined, that they should look for models in America-a land they laugh to scorn so far as art is concerned, nor will even admit (except in complimentary letters) that the thing exists. Mr. Dore's letter may serve the publisher's turn in the rural dis tricts, but in the cities it will be well not to count too truch upon it. That Mr. Doré's opinions are sometimes worn with a difference, may be suspected from the story that is told about his Illustrations to Tennyson. The English edition, in a prefatory note, assures us that it had been a life-long aspiration with the artist to illustrate the "Liyils of the King." but friends of the artist report that when he was bored by the English publisher to make designs for a book he had never read nor heard of, he exclaimed, " Who the devil is this Tennyson!"

Even in the engraving of this picture, Mr. Marshall shows that he has fallen behind his earlier work. The execution is mechanical throughout. There is no softhess to the flesh, no light in the eye, no mobility in the mouth, no texture in the hair. The lock of hair over the right car could not be more ill done; it does not grow out of the head at all: is not hair. The lid of the right eje is as hard and lifeless as if it were drawn by a schoolboy, and the longer the engraving is studied the less stitutic it is found. We smeerely regret to render such We should have liked to welcome a good Pertrait of Mr. Beecher, and we wish Mr. Marshall could

THE COHN COLLECTION.

There is a collection of good cabinet pictures now on exhibition in the pleasant and airy gallery of Leavilt & Co. on Broadway, where everything always looks its best. They consist in great part of the private gallery of Mr. Adolf Kohn, and several others of the same kind are added. The collection will well repay an hour's loitering on the way down town. The specimen are all respectable, and some of them are by famous hands. There is a Corot, a cool light green smeary sketch which will doubtless be greatly appreciated at the sale; two good landscapes by Daubigny, and a charming little piece by Dupré. Madrazo has a slight but excellent study of a beggar woman. Toulmouche has one of those exquisite portraits of the lady whom he never tires of painting nor the world of admiring. dressed in that blue velvet wrapper which always be comes her so perfectly. This time she is leaning over table and enjoying the fragrance of a bouquet of flowers. Vibert use a finely colored Pompeian Women fishing in a romantic looking pool. There are sketches by Dela croix and Achenbach, Rossi and Simonetti. One of the brightest and gayest pictures is that of Moreau, full of the light and air of youth and summer. American art is adequately represented by Kensett, Richards and Church. The contribution of the last is a striking and

admirably finished picture of a passing storm. The pic tures will be sold on Thursday, the 19th.

OBITUARY.

DANIEL N. HASKELL. Daniel N. Haskell, editor of The Boston Transcript, died at the Revere House in that city vesterday morning of pneumonia, resulting from a cold contracted a fortnight ago. The late editor was a son of Jeremus Haskell, a carriage-trimmer, and was born in Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 1, 1818, being the youngest of 13 children of whom four survive. Daniel attended the town schools during his boyhood, and while still very young was engaged as an apprentice in Boston. He soo left his first employer to enter the fancy goods store of E. V. Ashton, where he remained until he became editor of The Transcript, to which he had been a frequent contributor. He continued so for more than 21 years, attending unremittingly to his duties until Sun day last, when, on returning to the Revere House, where he had lived many years, he was prostrated by the illness which resulted in his death Mr. Haskell was from early manhood an industrious student, his bent being for historical research. wrote with vigor and plainness, paying little regard to the graces of composition, but devoting special care to accuracy and clearness. His imagination rarely found to be familiar with the refinements of art. His rare common sense, quickness of judgment, and aptitude for common sense, quickness of judgment, and aptitude for journalism, enabled bim to attain prominence as an editor and conduct successfully one of the leading evening papers of Boston. In old Whig times Mr. Haskell took an active part in politics but was always indifferent to official honors, the only public position he ever held being that of of councilman for three years during the Mayoraltys of Joint C. Bigelow and Benjamin Seaver. He was un later years a supporter of the liberal anti-slavery wing of the Whig party, merging thence into the Republican ranks. Mr. Haskell never married. The funeral will take place on Monday, at 1 o'clock, from the Holds-at Church.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REWARDS OFFERED FOR THE CAPTURE OF INDIAN MURDERERS-THE PURCHASE OF HORSES, SAD-DLES, AND GUNS FOR THE CHIEFS OF THE RIVER CROW TRIBE AUTHORIZED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 .- Agent Saville of the Red Cloud Agency is instructed by the Commissioner of Indian Affirs to offer a reward of \$250 for the apprehension of the Minuecoujou In lians who assuss finited Frank Appleton, clerk of the agency, several months ago. Agent Miller is directed to offer a reward of \$125 each for the arrest of the two Indians who are believed to have murdered John F. Holloway, employed at the Cheyenne and the Arapahoe Agency, in the Indian Ter-

ritory last Spring.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day authorized the purchase of a good horse, saddle, and a gun for each of the chiefs of the River Crow Intinas of Montana, the cost of which is estimated at \$2,000, to be defrayed out of the \$30,000 appropriated by Congress under treaty stipulations for the purchase of such goods, provisions, and other articles for this tribe as the President may determine. Agent Wright recommends this compliance with the request made by the chiefs in council, as a matter of poincy, to convince the indians of the good will and friendly inten ions of the Government toward the tribe; and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs says the uniform good behavior of these River Crows fully watrants the belief that the guns will not be used for improper purposes.

SHIP BROKERS EMBARRASSED.

KILHAM, LOUD & CO. OF BOSTON ASK AN EXTENSION -THEIR LIABILITIES STATED AT \$100,000; ASSETS \$659,000-OTHER FIRMS SAID TO BE EMBAR-

RASSED. Boston, Nov. 13 .- The well-known firm of Kitham, Loud & Co., ship brokers, consisting of S. C. Loud, J. H. Conaur, and F. W. Hatch, has been somewhat embarrassed of late on account of the general depression of freights and shipping. They own wholly or in part, from 20 to 30 three-masted schooners, besides a large number of square rigged vessels. There has been a large falling off in the value of vessels of the former class, owing to the increase in the number of steam colliers which has taken the coal trade away from sailing vesseis. The falling off in freights, also, has been so great that shippers send by steamers almost entirely The Nova Scotta trade is carried on now by steamers. and even the lumber carrying between here and the Provinces is largely done in steam vessels. Many of the home in ballast. The a-sets of the firm are estimated by themselves at \$650,600, and their habilities at \$600,600. They have informally asked an extension of eighteen menths and two years, which, it is understood, the creditors are disposed to extend them. The Saratoga, their last vessel, went to see under bonds, and the builders, Messis, Campbell & Brooks, are much in the same poation as Mysers, Kinam, Loud & Co. Ramor says that Messis, W. H. Kinsman & Co., are also somewhat embarrassed.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The plain meaning, then, of this revolution is that the people on a broad and general scale have become dissatished with the policy and the manage-ment of the R publican party, as represented by its leaders, including the President himself. There is no other explanation to be given.—[The Independent.

Perhaps some gentleman who is wedded to idea that the salvation of the country depends upon turn to specie payments will be kind enough to tell when it is intended to resume! We will also be deif somepody will tell us by what process it is i to reach this great desideratum i-|Cincinnati

The elections teach a significant lesson which The elections teach a significant lesson which politicians would do well to law to hear;; they teach that it is the independent Christian men who really hold the control. It was these men who voted the Damocratic tickets in over twenty Sates, not because they were Democrats themselves, or that they cared a straw for the party, but because they were wearied and sick of the distribunce and corruption and imbedility and oppression of the past ten years.—[Christian at Work.

The cause that was championed by Horace Greeley as a candidate for the Presidency, and in which the hopes of the South went darkly down in November, 72, is the same cause the splendid success of which pave the hopes of the South went darkiy flown in Forceance 72, is the same cause the splendid success of which gave rise to the rejoicings of last week, whose echoes have not yet died away in the land. The Liberal inovement two years age, though too far in advance of the pravailing popular sentiment for success, was not a premature preparation for inture good.—[Richmond Whig (Dem.)

The greatest curse that to-day rests upon The greatest curse that to-thy rests upon this country comes from active intercence with the elections, tarough that net-work of political power, the Federal offices. It is the greatest evil which affices us here at the North, and we have no doubt it is one of the greatest causes of trouble in the elections at the South. It the new dispensation, by whatever party mane it is known, can and will set on foot any line of policy that well eventually result in the breaking up of saca point. will eventually result in the breaking up of such policy that will eventually result in the breaking up of such polit-cal rings as are practically maintained at the public sost, it will accomplish the greatest civil service reform possible.—[Salem Gazette (Rep.)

possible.—[Salem Gazette (Rep.)

Suppose that it should become evident, within the next eighteen months, that the great success of the Bourbon Democracy in this campaign has so stimulated the rebel element at the South as to endanger the peace of the country, and make the practical nullification of the reconstruction amendments d pend apon the election of a Democratic President—then, in such a contingency, The Commercial would most surely recommend the Republicans to renominate Grant, and we should earnestly hope that he would once more forego his own inclination and give to our party the great strength of his name and fame.—[Buffalo Commercial Advertiser (Rep.)

In case Bourbon Democracy should stimulate the revel elements, requiring only the election of a Democratic President to annul the reconstruction amendments, it would indeed be important to elect an able and efficient Republican President. But wellamendments, it would indeed be important to elect an able and efficient Republican President. But unless it can be shown that the idea of a third term is popular with the people, and that Grant could be elected, while no other representative Republican could be elected, or that Grant could enforce reconstruction under the constitutional amendments, while another President could not, we cannot see why it would become necessary to thus disregard the traditions of the republic.—[Lock-rev. Longard 1997]

A HORRIELE CASE OF WIFE MURDER IN ILLI-NOIS.

St. Louis, Nov. 13 .- The Waterloo (Monroe County, Ill.) Times, to-day has an account of the arrest and preliminary examination of Barney McMahon, a farmer living three miles from Burksville, Monroe County, for the murder of his wife on Aug. 9, and subsequently burning her body. The man and wife had fre-quently quarreled, and on Aug. 8 he sent his children away on a visit. They returned the day following, and were told their mother had started for Burksville, since when she had not been seen or heard of. On the day of the alleged disappearance McMahon fired a log heap some distance from his house, and kept it burning two weeks. It emitted a terrible stench, which, when questioned, he attributed to chickens which had died of cholera. Suspicion having recently been aroused detectives were employed to work up the case. It appears that after the log heap was burned down the ground was plowed over, but on examination by a detective a few days ago, several hatrpins, small outlons, and bones which looked like finger bones and part of an apper jaw-bone, with teeth attached, were found. This led to the arrest of McMahon, who was held to answer. Great excitement prevails in the neighborhood. McMahon is well advanced in life, and has grown children. when she had not been seen or heard of. On the day of

THE ASSETS OF THE TOWNSEND BANK.

New-Haven, Nov. 18 .- The receivers of the Townsend Bank publish a report to the effect that the good assets amount to over 68 per cent of the liabilities, and that they hope to realize a considerable additional sum from the doubtful assets, which amount to over \$999,000. LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CHEAPER LABOR AT THE WHARVES. THE LONGSHOREMEN DETERMINED NOT TO WORK FOR LESS MONEY-THE STEVEDORES CONFIDENT THAT THEY CAN FIND CAPABLE SUBSTITUTES-EXPERIMENTS WITH ITALIAN LABOR.

As the time approaches for the enforcement f the new rule regarding the wages of the 'iongshoremen, those most affected by the reduction evince considerable anxiety. They seemed determined yesterday to resist the acceptance of the lower rate, but there was an undertone of sadness when they spoke of what they esteemed the hard treatment of the stevedores and the steamship companies. The suggestion of a hard Winter less had something to do with the oft-repeated assertions that it was "very hard to cut down a man with a family and all the little mouths to feed," They anticipate, however, no immediate suffering, as they claim that they have a fund of nearly \$60,000 on hand, which, if distributed judiciously, will support them for a long time. They are not incilned, however, to draw from the reserve, and base their hopes of being soon reëmployed upon the incapacity of their substitutes.

The steamship companies have no intention of altering their determination to make the reduction and in nearly all cases have made provision for the probable strike of Nov. 16. Monday was selected as the time when the new rule should go into effect mainly because the effects of a strike on that day would not necessarily interfere with the departure of vessels which usually sati on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and it is believed that in 24 hours a sufficient number of persons can be obtained to do the work of the strikers. Mr. Morgan of the Bristol Line of steamers said that if necessary they would have the work of stowage done by the sailors and employ laborers to do the merely manual work, which it is ordinarily the duty of the sailor to perform while in port. The longshoremen's work, he said. could be done by the ordinary seamen under proper direction. He thought the Italians were perfectly capable of doing the work of stowage. Rufus Hatch a short time ago sent 40 or 50 Italians to the Isthmus of Darien for the purpose of testing their ability to do longshoremen's work on the Pacific Line of steamers,

liongshoremen's work on the Pacille Line of steamers, and he reports the result to be most satisfactory. He says that they are enreful, exercise good judgment, and are untring in their efforts to please. His statement has ied one or two of the European lines to issue orders to their stevedores to employ a number of Italians in anticipation of next Monday's strike.

A convention of delegates from the different 'Longshoremen's Unions of this city, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City, was held list high at a Cedar and Courchists. The object was to consider what action should be taken in case the stevedores and steamshin companies should reduce the rate of wages on Monday. Boger Burk of Union No. 2, occupied the chair. After the calling of the roll of delegates were by resolution admitted to the hall, it being expressly understood that they should not take any part in the discussion. The chairman urred that all ungenerous and personal remarks be avoided. who were not delegates were by resolution administration to the half, it being expressly understood that they should not take any part in the discussion. The charman urged that all ungenerous and personal remarks be avoided. The day of action, said he, has arrived, and it devolves upon the men to resist tyramical measures. To meet organized capital there must be organized effort on our part, and the only way to seceed in the effort to cut down just wages is to note against the act of injustice. We are opposed to strikes, but when we are attacked we must retainte. We have never been consulted by the employers as to their contemplated action. We have a great interest in the commercial welfare of this country and we are treated with disrespect. The speaker did not fear the result of the so-cailed strike. The longshoremen, said he, have always come off conquerors in every conflict we have had with them.

It was, after some discussion, resolved that the men should go to work as usual on Monday morning, unless they were informed that their wages would be reduced, and that they should stop work. It was resolved and that them necessarily made the produced and that they should stop work. If was resolved also that where merchants owning steamables and sathur vessess cut down the or higher rates on sading vessels, the 'lengshore's shill refuse to work on either, and not be induced return until the old rates are everywhere established

VIGNAUX THE DILLIARD CHAMPION. THE TOURNAMENT ENDED - GARNIER WINS THE THIRD PRIZE-THE WINNER OF SECOND MONEY

UNDECIDED. Yesterday was the last day of the billiard tournament, and Tammany Hall was filted with specta-tors. The first game was between Edward Daniels and Maurice Daly. Until the twenty-ninth inning it was not remarkable for any brilliant runs, although Daniels outdid himself on single shots, making some of the most difficult shots of the tournament. The score was as fol-

esson and Prancols Unassy. Seeson won the lead and scored 13 points. From this point until the 7th inning the playing was without interest. Unassy then made a run of 51 points, which was thought by many to be the most brilliant run of the whole tournament. He did not try to keep the balls together, and played them loosely around the table, making many hazardous and dangerous shots. In the 14th inning Slosson made a follow-shot from one extreme end of the table to the other. In the 9th luning Ubassy made a massé shot, the balls being nearly the full width of the table apart. In the 24th maing Unassy made a ron of to points, after which he Hashed. Slosson played an autortunate game from the start. The secre was as follows:

11 secre 13, 1, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0, 3, 35, 11, 0, 6, 1, 0, 0, 8, 0, 6, 5, 2, 3, 1, 3, 7, 0, 0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 0, 20, 11, 2, 40, 0, 0, 3, 1. Total, Transp=12, 3, 0, 3, 2, 11, 54, 25, 8, 7, 0, 5, 3, 1, 0, 5, 1, 32, 4, 1, 3, 0, 50, 1, 0, 0, 8, 10, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 9, 13, 0, 4, 6, 5, 4. Change 12, 3, 6, 3, 2, 11, 54, 25, 8, 7, 0, 5, 3, 1, 0, 5, 1, 32, 4, 7, 1, 3, 0, 50, 1, 0, 0, 8, 10, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 9, 13, 0, 3, 6, 5, 4.

A large crowd gathered last night to witness the last two games of the tournament. The first one was between Maurice Vignaux and Cyrlie Dion. In the first game Vignaux won the lead, but failed to count for four limins, when he made 17 points, and followed it with another of 22. In the 21st inming Dion made a run of 73 shots, among which were many difficult and extraordinary ones. He was frequently applauded. From this mutil the 35th inming the play was excessively dulf, mether blayer making large rans. In that ming, however, Vignaux, by brilliant gathering of the balls, made 45 points, leaving the game 28 to 273 lunis favor. In the next inning as finished the game, thereby winning the champion medal. The scores were as follows. Vignaux—9, 0, 0, 0, 17, 29, 0, 0, 20, 0, 2, 0, 3, 0, 0, 5, 1, 2, 5, 6, 31, 23, 0, 5, 0, 24, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 10, 6, 11, 1, 0, 79, 10, 10, 10, 11, 10, 13, 40, 12.

After the game between Vignaux and Dion was fin-

ABUSE OF KINGS COUNTY PAUPERS.

MISMANAGEMENT OF THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS-EXAMINATION OF THE ALMSHOUSE. At the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County the following resolution, offered

by Supervisor Ropes, was adopted:

by Supervisor Ropes, was adopted:

Whereas, The Law Committee of this Board have reported adversely as to the right of the Commissioners of Charities to expend an amount in excess of the sum raised in the penity tax budget for the charities of the country; and

Whereas, The Commissioners of Charities have exceeded the amount so raised for the focal year terminates July 31, 1874, by the sum of \$94,000; therefore,

Ricolved, That the Law Committee of this Board in connection with the Supervisoral Large, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to employ anchorized as free may deem experient, with instructions to commence sait prempte against said Commissioners and their suredee for the recovery to the County Treater of the determined deficiency.

The propriety of passing this resolution is apparent to any one who has visited the county buildings. Over \$100.000 a year has been expended by the Charity Com-

\$400,000 a year has been expended by the Charity Com-missioners, and yet the county institutions in the main have been wretchedly managed. The paupers have been poorly clothed, poorly fed, and forced to live in rooms inferior to stables. It is conceded that if the money had been properly expended this condition of

money had been properly expended this condition of affairs would not have existed.

In connection with this subject the following facts, which are only a few of many already made public, will prove of interest. The committee of investigation appointed by the Kings County Board of Supervisors to examine into the management of the county buildings met at the Almshouse yesterday. Martin V. B. Bar roughs was the first witness examined. He testified that several locks had been fornished for the Almshouse at the rate of \$12 each. Twenty-four patent locks cost \$120. It was apparent from an examination of the locks fliat they were not worth half the money paid for them. Horman Koefer, clerk of the hospital, tostifled that

his duties confined him to the building all day; three months' salary was due him, and his family was suffering greatly in consequence; in his family there were six persons; one of his children was very sick, sod because he had not received his salary he was not stile to properly care for it; to his certain knowledge there were many other employes at the county buildings who were suffering the same as himself. It appears that many of these men have large families who need that

many of these men have large families who need the money they have earned. They have not been paid in several mouths.

Upon the conclusion of Koefer's testimony the Committee inspected the feursie department of the Aimshouse. The baiding was in the main clean. In one room an old weamn, about 79 years of age was found asleep on the bare boards of the floor. Juquiry developed the fact that the women, the majority of whom are aged and infirm, are not allowed to be upon their beds during the day. Some of the rooms were well heated, others were wretchedly cold. Violent hundles, it was discovered by the Committee, were placed in the same room with sane paupers. The diningroom was the last place inspected in the building. It is a badly veniliated apartment, and the floor in several places is in a daugerous condition, the flooring being loose and decayed. The maie department was in much better condition, and yet it needs reforming badly. Several lumntes were found there with some paupers. An old man came to the Committee and called attention to the fact that he had received a black eye from one of these limities. The air in the main hall is almost unbearable, and at the end of the hall the stench which comes from one of the rooms is sufficient to create disease. The Committee, after inspecting the building, examined a few witnesses, who gave unimportant testimony, and then adjourned.

SCHOOL-TEACHERS' SALARIES REDUCED.

THE INCOMES OF TEACHERS LESSENED 7 PER CENT. The action of the Board of Apportionment in reducing the estimates of the Board of Education for the coming year, in the matter of salaries of teachers, by \$186,000, will make necessary a reduction of about 7 per cent in the salaries of all teachers in the public schools of the city. The original estimate for the purpose alone of paying teachers' salaries, was \$2,463,000, which sum, it is claimed by the Board was the smallest limit to which the estimate could be reduced, except by a reduction of salaries. The pay of make principals has been \$1,000 per annum; of female principals (in the Grammar Departments), \$2,000; principals of the primary schools (ill females), \$1,800; vice-principals (make), \$2,500; vice-principals (temale), \$2,100; vice-principals (make), \$2,500; vice-principals (temale), \$1,800; vice-principals of primary schools (ill females), \$000, \$1,000, and \$1,200, according to attendance. Make assistants receive \$1,652, and female assistants in Grammar schools an average

In February last the Board of Education amended the by daws by rearranging the salaries of teachers upon a basis of average attendance, so that the pay of male principals may range from \$2,250 to \$5,000; male vice-principals from \$1,250 to \$5,000; temale principals from \$1,250 to \$1,700, and the other grades proportionately. But this regulation is not retroactive, affecting only reachers appointed since it was passed, and the schednic of salaries remains in general, as it is given above. leachers appointed since it was passed, and the sched-nic of salaries remains in general, as it is given above. The salary reduction even on a basis of 7 per cent will very seriously affect the income of many of these most z-aloas and industrious of the city's paid servants. Three-fourtes of the teachers employed in the various school branches are women, wasse salaries are much smaller than those of mea occupying similar positions and with similar duries, the difference on account of sex ranging almost as high as \$1,000 a year.

GLENDENNING CROSS-EXAMINED. THE EXPLICITLY DENIES THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM. BUT ACKNOWLEDGES INTIMATE RELATIONS WITH

MISS POMEROY. The twentieth day's proceedings in the Gleudenning trial opened yesterday morning with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wall, the Moderator. The attendance at the morning session was smaller than usual, but in the afternoon the church was crowded. The Rev. J. S. Glendenning was placed on the stand and was examined by Dr. Imbrie. His statements are substantially as follows: He had visited Miss Pomeroy. sometimes once a week, sometimes oftener; did not remember being there three or four times a week; called there on church and social visits; had been there until 11 p. m., but did not often stay so late; usually came away from 9 to 10:30 o'clock; only remember one occasion on which he stayed so late as 11; had been there until 10:30, though not frequently; went as it suited his convenience; called as late as 9 p. m.; was usually alone with her on these occasions; visited her peculiar situation, and because they had become friends: ne had read Scott, Burns, and Tennyson with Miss Pomeroy, though not with other young ladies; had read one or two of his sermons to her, but not to any else; his mother and sister had spoken of his intimacy with Miss Pomeroy, but not expressed any dissatisfaction in relation to it; had never made presents to any other young lady, for no other gave him presents; he was not engaged to Miss Pomeroy, and there was no such understanding between them; he had not done anything to give ground for suspicion that he was engaged to Miss Pom-

He positively denied that he had written the note tes tified to in the prosecution; had addressed her as " Dear Mary;" sometimes signed his name in fail and sometimes as "Glen;" had kissed her, but never at parting; was not in the habit of kissing her; gave her a locket in June, 1875; gave her a pair of earrings the following Caristmas; in the Spring of 1873 he gave ber a chain for the locket; had given her a pair of sleeve buttons but did not remember when; had not within the past 12 months visited an asylum to secure care or accommodations for he had never visited the Clinton-place Asylum, and had never had improper intercourse with Miss Pomerov; Miss Pomerov had fold him that when a young girl she lived with Jacob Miller and had been seduced by a young never had improper intercourse with Miss Pomeroy; Miss Pomeroy had told his that when a young garl she lived with Jacob Maler and had been seduced by a young man who boarded there; he had no reason to disbelieve her; it would not have been it to make such a statement if untrue; in June he told her of the anonymous letter he had received containing charges around her, and they led to the confession; had received three or four letters, but they were not in the same handwriting; could not produce them because they were burned; the first two alluded to her faischoods and unlasty decondent in the presence of gentlemen; the hast one made specific charges against her; when he told her about the notes he can exhausted the truth of the statements made; on July 9 she told him of her latest net of machastity; he did not mention it to others because she said she meant to live a good life, and he determined to assist her to do so; he positively declined to marry her because he had never had any deas of such a thing; he had remained with her in the church after Saboutische had remained with her in the church after Saboutische had remained with her in the church after Saboutische had remained with the rin the church after Saboutische had remained with the rin the church after Saboutische had remained with the rin the church after Saboutisched, and occasionally after church service; after reading the note manded him by Miss Pomeroy in presence of the sexton, he did not feel aftend of being limplicated; he supposed the trouble she referred to in the note was one with the family, and did not know of her condition nutil five days later.

At this point the Momerator asked if was necessary to have all these statements brougat out. He did not want any statement bat would implicate persons not

After the game between Vignaux and Dion was finlaned, Mr. Gavit read a letter from Joseph Dion chailenging the winner of the tournament to play with the
writer for the championship and \$1,000. The second
game, between Albert Garnier and Joseph Dion, was
then began by the latter. It was ended in the 23th inning by Garnier. The scores were as follows:

Doon-21, 4, 0, 14, 2, 1, 4, 2, 4, 4, 9, 13, 4, 0, 34, 3, 3, 4, 11, 10,
2, 0, 4, 13, 10, 0, 5, 7, Total, 210,
2, 10, 3, 14, 10, 1, 5, 3, Total, 300.

The first prize for that feat to Joseph Dion, who made
the next largest. The third prize, for the nighest gentrial average, was given to Albert Garnier. The winner
of the second game last evening will have to play with
Maurice Daly again before the first money prize is
awarded, each of them having won a nike number of
games.

The following table shows the relative standing of
each player:

BROOND OF THE TOTENAMENT.

Games Games Highest

At this point the deserator, shed if was necessary to
have all these statements brought out. He did not
have all these statements brought out. He did not
want any statement that would nophicate persons bot
on trial. Mr. Insuch add not want any one implicated.
He thought the statement about a young man was indidnite emodgh. No one would implicate him
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or like Hought the statement about a young man was

INCIDENTS OF POLICE EXPERIENCE. At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday

a large amount of business was transacted; several men were rewarded for good conduct, others were dismissed from the force, and some important communications were received. Postmaster James sent a check for \$250 to be presented to Patrolman George H. Wemier of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who arrested the letter-box thief Edwards. A similar communication from the Italian Consul-General, De Lucca, inclosing \$100 for Patrolman Benjamin Tassaro of the Eighth Precinct, who arrested Angelo Giocomo and Giovanni Monfalconi, two Italian brigands, charged with murder. Commissioner Voorhis opposed the giving of rewards for duty done in the Department unless it was clearly shown that the money was given voluntarily and without solicitation. Superintendent Walling said that the \$250 was the sum offered as a standing reward by the United States for any person who detected a letter-box robber. Tassaro had spent several weeks' extra time in scarching for the brigands, before he could arrest them. The matter was referred to Superintendent Walling, who will examine lote the merits of the case and report to the Board what action he deems expedient. The request of the citizens of West Farms that they may be permitted to give Capt. Steers, who has been transferred from that district to the Twenty-night Precinct, a set of embossed resolutions as an appreciation of his services, was granted. Justus H. Schwab offered a communication demanding the return of the red flag taken from him at the Tempkins-square riots. done in the Department unless it was clearly shown that

THE METHODIST MISSION FIELD.

The Methodist Episcopal General Mission Committee resumed its session yesterday morning at the Methodist Book Concern Building, at Broadway and Eleventh-st. The question in regard to the reduction of appropriations was laid on the table after some discusion. On motion of Dr. Curry, \$4,000 was appropriated to the Swedish Mission in Central Illinois. Seven hundred and fifty dollars was appropriated for the Swedish work of the New-York East Conference, and the appropriation for the Norwegian work of the New-York East Conference was made \$1.200. Pive hundred deliars was appropriated to the Swedish Mission to New England; \$2,250 to the Norwegian work to Wiscopsin; \$500 to the Scandinavian Mission in San

Francisco; \$200 to the Danish Mission in the Des Moines Conference, and \$200 to the Swedish work in St. Louis. The Conference then adjourned till 2 p. m. After the opening of the Afternoon meeting, Dr. Nilsen moved to reconsider the vote made by the After the opening of the Mernoon meeting, Dr. Kilsen moved to reconsider the vote made by the Committee in the morning appropriating \$300 for the Swedish Mission of New-Bughaid. This gave rise to a long dissussion, which was carried on during the greater part of the afternoon, as to whether the Confecture should make retrenchments in the expenses of the should make retrenchments in the expenses of the different missions, or proceed to make liberal appropriations and trust to the benevolence of the chartal members to make good the debt. Bothop Peck warming recommended the continuance of the Swedish Mission. Dr. Nilson's motion to reconsider the appropriation to the Swedish Mission in New-Eigland was finally lost. On motion, a consulttee of ton was appointed to consider and report to the Committee the methods for making missionary collections. The Committee adjourned to meet this moraling.

INEQUALITIES OF STATE TAXATION. The Committee on Ways and Means of the

Assembly met again last evening pursuant to adjournment to consider the subject of local and State taxation, with a view to preparing and submitting to the Assembly at its next session such amendments to the present law as may be found necessary to remedy the alleged evils of the present system. There were present Assemblyman Batcheller, Aivord, Lincoln, Brewer, Spenzer, and Blumenthal, with Geo. H. Beattys of Poughkeepsie as clerk and E1ward Matthews, Isaac Sherman, S. E. Church Solomon Townsend, and other wealthy tax-payers of the city and State. During the sesthe Committee from Boston, who have been inspecting the public institutions of the city, came in with Commissioner Lumbeer of the Department of Charities and Correction, and appeared to be much interested in the proceedings. Tax Commissioner George H. Andrews was called upon by the Committee to give his views on certain question connected with the present system of taxation, and to submit the outlines of any plan or law which in his judgment would care the unequal operation of the present laws. Mr. Andrews said that he had no formal views to present, and a discussion was soon begun between members of the Committee and the tax payers present, which was largely participated in by Gen. Baicheller and Messrs. Alvord, An Irews, Isaac Sherman, Edward Matthews, and S. E. Caurch.

THE NEW JERSEY EPISCOPAL CONTEST.

Dr. John Scarborough of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, was elected yesterday Bishop of New Jersey by the Diocesan Convention at Burlington on the fifteenth ballot. Four ballots were taken before recess. Dr. Hoffman of Philadelphia, who had led from the beginning, received only seven votes, and Dr. Hall of Brooklyn, who seven votes, and Dr. Hall of Brooklyn, who had come within five votes of a majority on the previous evening feil to 26, while Dr. Brown of Cohoes, N. Y., starting with a single vote, rose to 41, and Dr. Scarborough of Trimty Church, Pittsburgh, whose name had not been mentioned on the flest day, received is votes. The next ballot gave Dr. Scarborough a large parality, and on the 15th ballot he received a majority and was declared elected. Though balenging to the High Church party, Dr. Scarborough is not an extreme Rithalist, and will be more acceptable to the Low and Moderate Church parties than Dr. Hoffman, Ho is a graduate of the General Envisionst Seminary of New-York, and of Trinity College, Hartford, and is widely known by churchmen throughout the United States.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Nov. 14, 1874-1 a. m.
Synonsis for the past tecnta-four hours. Generally clear weather prevails in all the

districts. The parometer continues high east of the Mississippi River, but has failen decidedly in the north west.

The temperature is below freezing in the Middle States, New-Eugand, and the lower lake region, and continues low, but has risen in the Norm West and upper lake region; north-west winds continue on the New-Eugland coast, and casterly or southerly winds prevail in the remaining districts.

The Camberland River has risen three feet and a half at Nashylle.

Probabilities.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, get For the South Atlace and the prevail, with north or east winds and bigh barometer. For the Western Galf States, Tennessee, and the Onto Vailey, generally clear weather, east or sou h winds, sight rise of temperature,

and slowly failing barometer.

For New-England and the Middle States, continued cold
and generally clear weather with variable winds and high
barometer.

For the like region, clear or fair weather, east or south

For the caust region of New-York the temperature all continue below freezing during Saturday night Cautionary signals continue at Daluin.

THE GOVERNMENT CALLS ON THE UNION

BOSTON, Nov. 12. - The Solicitor of the Treasury, this morning, formally demanded of the Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company the 5 per cent of the net cara-ings of the road from November, 1803, to October, 31, 1874, making \$1,040,036, to be paid within the next 60 days. The directors are greatly surprised at this action of the Government, which seems to indi-cate the rejection of the recent Commissioners' report.

THE HON, MORTON C. HUNTER'S SEAT IN CON-GRESS TO BE CONTESTED.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13 .- The Hon. Harrison G. Rice, the late Democratic candidate for Congress in the Terre Haute (Ind.) District, is preparing to confest the election of the Hon. Morton C. Hunter, and has secured the services of the Hon. D. W. Voorhees and Judge Carleton of that city to prosecute the case. Hun-ter's majority was 207.

A NEGRO ROBBER KILLED.

Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 13 .- Two negroes entered the house of an old man who was supposed to have a large sum of money on hand, for the purpose of robbing him near here this morning, and when he retaking effect in the old man's mouth, but glancing, made only a flesh wound. The wife of the old gentlemen over 50 years old, attacked the negro with a spade, and the first blow struck mm on the nead, penetrated the brain, and killed him.

NO DANGER FROM THE SOUTH.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, as an independent THE NEW-1 ORK IRBIDAE, as an interpretable paper belonging to neither one of the two great political parties, occupies a position which enables it to take a broad and comprehensive view of things and to give admin article to the partisans of either side. Sometimes THE TRIBUNE'S counsel smacks a little of the paternal paties, occupies a position which embors it to take a broad and comprehensive view of things and to give sound article to the partisans of either side. Sometimes The Tribuse's coansel smacks a little of the paternal and paronizing fone, especially when it assumes to instruct the people of the South, whom all the country neath of Mason and Dixon's line seems agreed to regard as a very emidish and very impaisive population, disposed to go wreng on the least provocation and never really knowing where its true and tost interests lie. But The Tribuse generally gives excelent admonition, that cannot be adopted except with profit. We quote copiously from our New York cotemporary and commend its sensible atterances to the favor of our people. Indeed, we doubt not the entire willingness of the South to follow the course below indicated and vindicated by The Tribuse, the press of this section invitig already promptly declared as its spirit and the purpose of the Southern people, that the rights of the colored race shall not be aoridiced by reason of the recent Democratic victory. If there be any difficulty whatever in procuring a repetition and ratiflection of the Britimore platform of 1872 it will come from the North and not from our people, who are rife for every reasonable concession that can be required, to for every reasonable concession that can be required, to the suspicions of ignorance, the Jealousy of half-dispelled prejudice, and the political period to the present critical time. However, we apprehend an objection from any Democratic quarter whatever, and believe that the negroes, instead of being Kat-Kluxed or remanded to shavers, as the carpet-basgers have lyingly taught them to expect, will be gratefully surprised and relieved to find, under Democratic auspices, a larger licerty than the Leyal Leagues have ever heretotore permitted them to enjoy.

One of the most striking of what may be called the emotional arguments in favor of the doctrine of the immortality of the soul of man, is the propensity ionate in the race to perpetuate fleeting thoughts and vanescent impressions in enduring material. It was a lofty perception of the highest form of truth which enabled the Roman poet to feel that his own harmonious words really were a monument of the thoughts they em-bodied "more lasting than bronze." But for one great poet who could feel this, every age of human history has furnished hundreds of clever artists who could accomplish the simpler part of "wreaking themselves" upon metal. Bronze became in the very earliest times the favorite of all such workers. Its plasticity at one temperature, combined with its rigidity and durability at another, enabled the artist to accomplish the immor tality he sighed for, even more completely than he could have attained it in marble or in stone, yet with onetenth or even one-hundredth part of the expenditure of time and toil. The same qualities of the same material have preserved its value in the arts through all succeeding ages; and there is no better barometer, perthe asthetic condition of a given conhaps, of than the prosperity or the depression during that century of the art of working in bronze. When Constantine the Great made the Christian Church the Church of the civilized world, he lavished upon the great cathedrals of the Empire, gates, altar pieces, candelabra, lamps, ornaments of bronze of all sorts, cast for these purposes in many different cities of Europe and Asia. The Theodostan code promulgated in the middle of the fifth century of our era, exempted expressly all workers in bronze, grarii and fusores from personal taxes. After the Vandalic, Hungarian, and Saracenic tides of invasion swept over the Boman world, we flud

the manufacture of brone a driven to the East, nor does it really reappear again in the West until the Church, grown powerful and weaters, and enabled to revive it pearly a thousand years afterward. No subsequent age has seen it flourish so extensively and so brilliantly as our own. A visit to the warercome of 3, or and Marcus, No. 22 John-st. (up stairs), will surprise the 30 who have not attended easefully to the subject, with a vew sense of the resources which this manufacture now affects for the artistic decoration in the most varied direction of daily life and of the civilized home.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

POMESTIC MARKETS.

National States and State

Hair, 5.34. WHARLOUN, Nov. 13.—Spirits Temperatine steady at 33½. Residented of a 100 for strained. Crube surpentine steady 51 for for Hand. \$2 for for Yellow Dip, \$2 for for Virgin. The steads at \$1 90.

ST. JOHN'S (N. B.) MARKET.

ST. JOHN'S (S. B.) MARKET.

SY JOHN'S (N. B.) MARKET.

ample for the market; quates, Canada Nuocchine, \$5.50; Extra, \$5.50

//\$50; Superfine Extra, \$5.700-\$0.25; the demand is limited for Canada banada, o light our boots exprising themselves from American markets; invide quotations only could be noted not for round lots; the American market in decided by lower than the Canadae, and has furnished an unasually large proportion of the watts since July; quoted Choice, \$5.60-\$5. Done were no translations this week in deal clarkes worth reporting. The water to the rivers remains extremely low.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13 -The following are the rates of Mining

PASSENGERS ARRIVED. PROM HAMBURG - In stemashing Wearshaller, Nov. 13.—Ad. Pappenhansen, wife, and 2 enisiden G. De meyers and wife, Charles Unser, Dr. O. Schneed, J. A. Khokaev, Igraid: Sentather, Galard Brain, Priestr. Graffich and darchter. Herm Lessinski, R. Pappell, Farn, Priestr. Graffich and darchter. Herm Lessinski, S. Romer, Eggen causer and wife, Carl Weissel, L. H. Kappelhoff, Lamashing, Eggen causer and wife, Carl Weissel, L. H. Kappelhoff, Lamashing, Eggen causer and wife, Carl Weissel, L. H. Kappelhoff, Lamashing, Carl Weissel, L. H. Kappelhoff, L. H. Kappelhoff,

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

[For other Ship News see Fifth Page.]

ARRIVED.

Steamship Glenfinles (Br.). Wiroz. Shanghai Sept. 15, Amor 20th, ngapore 29th, Sucr Oct. 21, and Gabraitar 3-0th, with teas to Heuder-Steamship State of Texas, Rolger Galesston Nov. L. and Ker West Steamship State of Texas, Rolger Galesston Nov. L. and Ker West 5tb. via Loue, bed. Little with miles, and mass, to C. H. Mallery & Co. Steamship Panta, Howe Pannacipats, with most to Lorinary Steamship Co. Neumblip Françonia, Rener, Portiand, Me., with miles, and pass, to Steunship Franconia, Brang, Portland, Me., with mise, and pass, to J. F. Aues.

hip Geo. W. Flater, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Nor folk, with mise, and pass, to Old Dominion Steamahin Co. Bark Nicolo Bartaino (Halls, Pearla Leuin 55 dves, in ballay, Bark Norge (Nor), Seconda, Monterados 77 days, via Hampton Bank 5 are, with at the A. loods D days, with hiller, &c.
Schr. James Wall, Wiley. St. Mary's Ga., 16 days, with lumber.

SAILED.

Steamships Holland, for London: Andes, for Kingston, &c.: Guistraum, for Charleston; long Loca Lormond, for liavans; schr. Kathlobinson, for Savannah.

WIND—Sampas, Brosh, N. W.; chear.

WIND-Sunset fresh, N. W.; clear,
DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAVANNAR, Nov. 13.—Arrived, sinavalings Cleopitrs, from NewYork: America, from Barrimore. Cleared, bark John Campbell, for
Liverpood; barg Dairy, for illio Janeiro.
FORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 13.—Arrived, steamshina Mediator, from
New York; Caivert, from Ba timore. Sailed, steamshing Lencater, for
New York; Dairk Sea, for Liverpood.
FORTRESS MONDOR. Nov. 13.—Arrived, schr. Emma Pemberton,
tron New South on Jairmore, leaking. on New Scotia for Battunore, leaking, Lawas, Del., Nov. 13.—The Revenue cutter Hamilton left on a cruise

CHARLESTON, Nov. 13.—Arrived, steamship Champion, and schr. Florence Sasy, from New-York.
FOREIGN PORTS.
LOXDON, Nov. 12.—Sasies for the United States: Ruder Avenus, Relief Gate, and Matisia Hillywol. Arrived out on the 11th mat.; Hong Kong, and Cardine. Arrived out on the 11th mat.; Cocon Honor, Clerke Prince, sermouth, Hanbets-Anger, and Radionisto. Also

arr vot out: Steidan.
Hatipax, N. S., Nov. 13.—Arrived 12th, steamship Chase, from
Parland; brig F. H. Ontone, from New York.

DISASTELES.

Baxcon New 13.—The scirt, with Pown, from Beston for Bancor,
capsuse at Sardy Point restering, and reported as not actionally damsted, and not much water in her. Sho is exceled here to-day. Most
of her cargo was saved in a desinglet condition, except the dack load,
which was by wanch was let.
Queenc, Canada, Nov. 13.—The steamship Vaking, from Montreal
for Liverpoor, is assure about 15 miles be on Montreal.

Ladies suffering from Rupture materity relieved, and some used, by the Electric faces, 6-31 Grantway. Private Rooms, Lady theudants. Metal springs, from force-pasts; fifthe sponge-pasts not work.

DOSTWICK-REEVE-On Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1874, at the resi-cance of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Tarostore L. Cayler, Edman; B. Bostwick to fills L. Reeve, daughter or Stephen N. Reeve, CARTER-ANDREWS-In Brooklyn, Nov. 12 at the Second Unitarian

CARTER—ANDREWS—In Brooklyn, Nov. 12, at the Second Unitarian charce, by tery. John W. Chadriens, Gos. E. Carter of Leonamister, Mass., to Carne L. Andrews of Brooklyn. No cards.

METTLETON—ARNOLD—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1874, at St. James Charch, Birmingham, Cone. by Rev. L. P. Haldwin, Roctor, Mr. Charles H. Nettleton to Miss Kittle St. John Arnold, dawther of Juceph Arnold, esp., Casmer of the Birmingham National Bank.

TRASK—NICHOLS—On Thursday, Nov. 12, at the Charch of the Pilgrams, Brooklyn, by the Sev. Dr. R. S. Storra, Mr. Spencer Trank and Miss Kate Nichols, daughter of Geo. L. Nichols, all of Branalya, TRASK—NICHOLS—On Thursday, Nov. 12, 1874, at the Charch of the Pilgrams, Brooklyn thyths, by the fier. R. S. Storra, D. D., S. Spencer Trask and Miss Kate, daughter of two. L. Nichols.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

BARMORP—On Thursday afternoon, Nov. 12, Garren Barmore, in the 02d year of his age.

Paneral service of naturally evening, at 7 o'clock, at his like rendence, 65 Perry-st, itelatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

wited to attend.

BURDEN-In this city, Friday, Nov. 13, Mary Proudft, infant doughter
of James A. and Mary Irvin Burden. DUYCKINCK-At Lamington, N. J., Thursday eve., George Dayeklack, Beatives and Insula are invited to attend his funeral at his late resi-dence on Numbay afternoon. Carriages will meet trains Saturday ove. at North Branch Depot.

at North Branch Depot.

GENNER—On Thursday, Nov. 5, at Port Gibson, Indian Territory,
Brower Gesker, M. D., formerly Surgoon of Voluntouts and Surgoonin-Chief of the Art. Hery of the Serond Army Corps.

Relatives, brother sufficers, and freeast are univest to attend the funeral
survees at Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth-st., at 1 p. m., on Saturday,
the 14th inc.

services at Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fithest, at 1 p. m., on Saturday, the 14th inst.

GOODENOUGH-In Brooklyn, on Weinesday evening, Nov. 11, Mary S., wines of the late Robert Goodenaum, aged SCI vears.

Belauves and triends of the isomity are respectfully invited to attend the featurest from her late resultence, No. 19 Debevolse place, on Sunday atternoon, Nov. 15, at 22g offects.

HILL—On Wednessay night, Nov. 11, Edwin W. Hill, axed 33 years. The inversit with late place on Sunday atternoon, at 22g ofclock, from the Pacific Street M. E. Church, Brooklyn.

HORTON—On Friday, Nov. 13, 1874, at the residence of Chances Smith, ess., Morrianaus, Now-York City, Harriet Hoston, daughter of the late John P. Horton.

Scianters and friends are invited to attend the functal at the Pirok M. E. Church, White Flains. Menday, Nov. 16, 1874, at 11 ofclock m. m. Carrases will be in attendance on the arrival of the 9.15 a. m. train from Forty-second-t.

train from Forty-second-st.

HUBLEUT-At New-London, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 11, P. Hattrick Hurlbut, forcerly of this city, in the 48th year of his ago.

trick Huribut, formerly of this city, in the 48th year of his age. Fuzzal services at the residence of his father, Rev. Joseph Huribut, New-London, Conn., on Saturday, 14th hist, at 22a New London, Conn., on Saturday, 14th inst., at 24.
LEDDEN—In Brockivn, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, Frank H. Ledden, in
the 28th year of his age.
His faheral will take place on Saturday, Nov. 11, at 24g o'clock, from
the residence of R. G. Story, 80 Lederis-place. Relatives and friends,
also members of the 47th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., are respectively
invited to stiend.

invited to attend.

LYON-On Thursday, Nov. 12, after a long lilness. Mary Jane, wife of William J. Lyon, at the resistence of her father, Dr. E. S. Nichols, No. 51 Secund-averaged (b) years.

The remnitude of the secundary of the remnitude of the little has a file of the

MctRaITH-Saddenly, on Nov. 11, William McCraith, aged 56 years, Frience of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from the late reduced, 152 West Twenty-Sith at, on Salaring, Nov. 14, at 1 o'close p. m.

MITCHEL-On Thursday morning, Nov. 12, Harriett de Witt, eldest daughter of the late Gen. O. M. Mitchel. Frends of the family are invited to attend the foneral from the South Reformed Church, Frith ave. and Twenty-first at., on Saturday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, without further notice.

Metormea Coutch, Fitth ave. and Twenty-first at., on Saturday moraing, at 10:30 o'ches, without inriber contee.

PHILLIPS—At Gravescot, L. L., Nov. 12, Mary, widow of William

Philips, ared 64 years.

The relative and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the functal from the residence of his brother-in-law, John F.

Philips, Coney Island-road, on Saturday, Nov. 14, at 2 o'chest.

PERDY—Suddenly, on Wesnesday evening, Nov. 11, 1874, Anale

Frary, wife of Dr. A. E. M. Pardy and danguter of A. V. Stout.

The relatives and friends of the family are navited to attend the fineral

from the resisence of her father, 200 Madis.n. ave., on Saturday,

Nov. 14, at 1 o'chest p. m.

REEVES—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1874, Edgar H. Reeves, aged 49

years and 3 moultis.

Relatives and friends, also members of Paritan Ledge, 3:39, P. and

A. M., are invited to attend his functal from the late residence, 305

Van interest, Erocking, on Sunday, Nov. 15, at 2 p. m., without

further notice.

further notice.

SMITH—On Nov. 11. William A. Smith, in the 38th year of his sga.

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Funeral services on Sanday, 15th lant, at 1 p. m., from his sate realdence, 44 Hicks at, Brooklyn.

SMITHERS—At Haverstock Hill, near London, England, on the 30th
mit, after a few dars' linear, Alfred Smithers, late of Brooklyn, in
the dist year of his age.

SUFION—At Philadelphia, on Friday, Nov. 13, of diphtheria, Horses
Holden Satton, which child of Rev. J. F. and Kate I. H. Satton, aged
7 years and 4 membra.

MAKD—At Newark, N. L. and Market H. Satton, aged

7 years and 4 meants.

WARD-At Newark, N. J., on the 13th lust., after a lingering illness, Jame D., wire of the late Dr. John P. Ward.

The inneral will man place at her late residence, 905 Broad-st., on Monday, the 10th, at 2:30 p. m. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Mount Pleasant Countery. spectfully invited to attend. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Wilh.Y.—On.Nov. 12, Sarah Wiley, widow of the late Thomas Wiley, in the 95th year of her age.

Beintives and friends of the tamily are respectfully invited to attend the function of Sunday, the 15th inter. at 2 o'check p. m., from her late residence, No. 85 Higgs-st., Brooking, L. I.

Special Notices

Post-Office Notice.—The MAILS FOR EUROPE for the week ending SATURDAT, Nov. 14, 1874, will ener at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 12 m.; on WEDNESDAY at 4 and 11 ½ n. m.; on THURSDAY at 11 ½ n. m., and on SATURDAI at 6 and 11 ½ n. m., T. L. JAMES, P. M.

American Street Lamps for London. The London Times comments favorably upon the new America tion in Street Lamps for use in London. The Journal of Ga-also says "A great improvement has been made by the listed Bartlett" American Boulevard Lamps in London. We have can be sayed to the lamps of the lamps in London.